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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

18 ORACLE AMERICA, INC.,
19 Plaintiff,
20 v.
21 GOOGLE INC.,
22 Defendant.

Case No. 3:10-cv-03561 WHA

GOOGLE INC.'S RESPONSE TO ORACLE'S BRIEF RE COPYRIGHT DAMAGES

Dept.: Courtroom 8, 19th Floor
Judge: Hon. William Alsup

1 This Monday, after the jury delivered its verdict on copyright issues, Oracle announced it
 2 might seek disgorgement of Google's profits based on Google's use of a nine-line method called
 3 rangeCheck from a file called Arrays.java, which itself consists of over 3,000 lines of source
 4 code. This contradicted Oracle's prior concession to the Court that it had no remedy for any of its
 5 literal copying claims besides statutory damages. RT 2775:25-2776:1 (Mr. Boies: "[T]hat, I
 6 believe, would only be statutory damages on [Verdict Form Question] 3"). Oracle's about-face
 7 was even more puzzling because rangeCheck makes up an almost imperceptible fraction of the 15
 8 million lines of code in the Android platform—less than .00006%, or *six ten-millionths*, of
 9 Android's total content. It is inconceivable that this trivial method, which could be written by a
 10 good high-school programmer, was not even in Android when it was launched, and has not been
 11 in Android for over a year now, contributed even a penny to Android's profits.

12 Understandably, the Court reacted skeptically to Oracle's announcement, commenting that
 13 the idea that Oracle could be entitled to disgorgement for infringement of nine lines of code
 14 "borders on the ridiculous" and that it "would be way out there for [Oracle] to ask for that." RT
 15 2892:13, 23-24. But Oracle has never been shy, at any point in this case, to seek legally and
 16 logically unsupportable damages amounts. Doubling down on that strategy, Oracle has now filed
 17 a brief asserting that, because rangeCheck is part of Android, it can simply point to Google's total
 18 Android revenues, sit back, and relax. According to Oracle, if Google is unable to prove how
 19 much of those aggregate Android revenues are attributable to the other 15 million-plus lines of
 20 Android code, as opposed to the nine lines of rangeCheck, Oracle would get the whole enchilada.

21 Oracle might get kudos for audacity, but it misunderstands how copyright damages work.
 22 Before the burden of deducting costs and apportioning profits shifts to Google, Oracle must prove
 23 an amount of gross revenue that is causally linked to the infringing work—which is rangeCheck
 24 (or at most the two TimSort files containing rangeCheck), not all of Android. Oracle has no such
 25 evidence and no witness who could be competent to offer it anyway. After Oracle's damages
 26 expert failed to analyze literal-copying damages in either of his first two reports, the Court barred
 27 him from offering such testimony at trial. Jan. 9, 2012 Order [Dkt. 685] at 10. Given the trial
 28 record, no reasonable jury could conclude that rangeCheck generated any revenue.

1 **A. Oracle has not carried its initial burden of offering evidence that Google made any**
 2 **revenue from the infringing works—which are two files called TimSort and**
 3 **ComparableTimSort, not the Android platform as a whole.**

4 Oracle has no right to disgorgement of Google’s profits based on Google’s infringement
 5 of rangeCheck because it has no evidence that Google made any revenue attributable *to the*
 6 *copyrighted work that was found infringed.* *See* 17 U.S.C. § 504(b). Oracle has always tried to
 7 maximize its damages by presenting this case as an epic struggle between its entire Java platform
 8 and Google’s whole Android platform, but the Court has always—rightly—rejected that effort
 9 and directed Oracle to focus on the specific intellectual property and alleged infringing features at
 10 issue. Just before opening statements, the Court reiterated this basic point:

11 But, Mr. Jacobs, you must remember. I’m going to say to the jury many times in
 12 this case: ***The issue is not Java. It’s not Android.*** It’s very specific parts about
 13 Java that are protected, if at all, by copyrights or patents and very specific parts of
 14 Android that are accused. So if we start getting off onto this is Java versus
 15 Android, the judge is going to intervene and say it’s not.

16 RT 21:21-22:2 (emphasis added); *see also* July 22, 2011 Order Granting in Part Motion to Strike
 17 First Cockburn Report [Dkt. 230] at 5-6 (rejecting damages analysis based on purported harm to
 18 all of Java from the entirety of Android). Oracle’s current brief is a retread of this rejected theme.

19 The jury did not find that Google’s Android platform infringed Oracle’s Java platform. It
 20 found only that two Android files, TimSort and ComparableTimSort, infringed a single Java file
 21 called Arrays.java. *See* Final Charge to the Jury (Phase One) [Dkt. 1018] ¶ 29, at 15 (“For
 22 purposes of Question No. 3, the “work as a whole” is the compilable code for the individual file
 23 except for the last two files listed in Question No. 3, in which case the “work as a whole” is the
 24 compilable code and all the English-language comments in the same file.”); Special Verdict Form
 25 [Dkt. 1018] at Question 3(a) (calling for verdict on infringement by TimSort files). Indeed, it was
 26 Oracle that asked, over Google’s objection, for the instruction that led to this specific finding. RT
 27 2414:20-2418:13 (Charging Conference). The Court overruled Google’s objection and gave
 28 Oracle the instruction it requested. *Id.* Oracle undoubtedly wanted a charge that defined the
 29 “work as a whole” narrowly—as individual Java files, not the entire Java platform—in order to
 30 increase its chances of an infringement verdict on its literal copying claims. It got what it wanted
 31 with respect to rangeCheck; now it must live with the consequences for damages purposes.

1 The expressly limited scope of the jury's verdict means we are no longer talking generally
 2 about Google's "Android revenues" with respect to wrongful profits. Oracle must prove that
 3 Google made an identifiable amount of revenue *from the infringing work*—the two Android files
 4 containing the rangeCheck method. Oracle never addresses this standard, although it was clearly
 5 laid out by the Ninth Circuit in *Polar Bear Prods., Inc. v. Timex Corp.*, 384 F.3d 700, 710-12 (9th
 6 Cir. 2004), a case Oracle discusses (and misapprehends) at some length. In *Polar Bear*, the Ninth
 7 Circuit explained that, "[a]lthough the statute references only the broad term 'gross revenue,' to
 8 conclude that a copyright plaintiff need only provide the company's overall gross revenue,
 9 without regard to the infringement, would make little practical or legal sense." *Id.* at 711.
 10 Instead, "the causation element of the statute serves as a logical parameter to the range of gross
 11 profits a copyright plaintiff may seek." *Id.* "The standard is straightforward: a copyright plaintiff
 12 is bound to no more and no less than its statutory obligation to demonstrate a causal nexus
 13 between the infringement and the profits sought." *Id.* at 712. Even where an infringer "derived
 14 some quantum of profits because its infringement was part of" a larger part of its business, "it
 15 nevertheless remains the duty of the copyright plaintiff to establish *a causal connection between*
 16 *the infringement and the gross revenue reasonably associated with the infringement.*" *Id.* at
 17 715 (citing *On Davis v. The Gap, Inc.*, 246 F.3d 152, 160 (2d Cir. 2001)) (emphasis added).
 18 "Only then would [the infringer] bear the responsibility for apportioning profits." *Id.* As Judge
 19 Posner wrote nearly thirty years ago,

20 It was not enough to show [defendant's] gross revenues from the sale of
 21 everything he sold, which is all, really, that [plaintiff] did. If General Motors
 22 were to steal your copyright and put it in a sales brochure, you could not just put a
 23 copy of General Motors' corporate income tax return in the record and rest your
 24 case for an award of infringer's profits.

25 *Taylor v. Meirick*, 712 F.2d 1112, 1122 (7th Cir. 1983). In other words, Oracle is seeking to shift
 26 the burden too soon. Before Google has to make any showing, Oracle first must prove up not
 27 Google's gross revenue generally, or even Google's gross revenue from the Android platform as a
 28 whole, but an identifiable amount of gross revenue that is causally linked to the infringement.

29 Here, Oracle has never offered any evidence that Google generated any revenues from use
 30 of the rangeCheck method, or the two Android files containing that method, or the API package

1 containing those files, or the Android core libraries, or any other possibly divisible component of
 2 the Android platform. Neither does it have a witness who could offer such evidence. Oracle has
 3 always shot for the moon, choosing to offer evidence only of Google's gross revenue from the
 4 Android platform as a whole. Oracle's damages expert Dr. Iain Cockburn could have presented a
 5 gross revenue figure allegedly linked to rangeCheck in either his of his first two damages reports,
 6 but he never made the attempt. Instead, after ignoring copyright damages altogether in his first
 7 report, Dr. Cockburn's second report offered an opinion only as to alleged gross revenue from all
 8 Android ad and applications sales. Second Cockburn Report (Sept. 15, 2011) at 186-88, ¶¶ 463-
 9 68, & Ex. 22 (presenting Android gross revenue calculation through 2011); Third Cockburn
 10 Report (Feb. 9, 2012) at 235-27, ¶¶ 643-49, & Ex. 22 (same). Indeed, based on Oracle's and Dr.
 11 Cockburn's deliberate choice to focus on Android revenues generally, the Court barred Oracle
 12 from offering any expert opinion on damages for any of Oracle's literal copying claims, including
 13 the claim for infringement of rangeCheck.

14 Dr. Cockburn has not adequately valued that [allegedly copied] code in his report
 15 and cannot do so at trial. This order holds that the jury will be instructed that if
 16 Google is found not liable for infringing the selection, arrangement, and structure
 of the API packages, then Dr. Cockburn's copyright damages analysis is
 inapplicable.

17 Jan. 9, 2012 Order [Dkt. 685] at 10. Oracle chose to maximize its potential damages recovery by
 18 focusing on the structure, sequence, and organization of the Java API packages and using the
 19 alleged literal copying as window dressing. As a result, it has no evidence to sustain its burden of
 20 proving Google's revenue causally linked to the infringement.

21 Oracle's only response to this is glib and unavailing. It begins its discussion of case law
 22 with *On Davis*, 246 F.3d at 160, but why it does so is a mystery, because that case directly and
 23 explicitly refutes its argument. *On Davis* explains that, if a copyright owner proved infringement
 24 of a poem, it would satisfy its initial burden by identifying the infringer's gross revenue from "the
 25 sale of the anthology containing the infringing poem." *Id.* Fair enough. But that case also makes
 26 clear that "we do not think the plaintiff's statutory burden would be discharged by submitting the
 27 publisher's gross revenue resulting from its publication of hundreds of titles, including trade
 28 books, textbooks, cookbooks, etc." *Id.* The latter example is far closer to what Oracle is trying to

1 do here, but even that comparison significantly understates the vast difference between nine lines
 2 of rangeCheck and the 15 million lines in the Android platform. If the rangeCheck method were
 3 analogous to a poem, the “anthology” would be the 900-line TimSort file; it would certainly not
 4 be Android. The larger platform includes not only 168 API packages (of which rangeCheck is
 5 but one method in two class files), but an operating system, an applications framework, a virtual
 6 machine, and numerous applications. It is no mere poetry anthology. It is an entire warehouse of
 7 books, videos, music, and all the necessary apparatus for reading and playing all those media.
 8 Neither *On Davis* nor any other case Oracle cites provides any basis to find a causal link between
 9 something as minute as rangeCheck and gross revenues from something as massive as Android.

10 Moreover, rangeCheck is *not* like a poem in an anthology. Oracle’s counsel admitted this
 11 in court just yesterday: “Obviously, software is not a symphony. Software is not a poem.” RT
 12 3368:17 (Jacobs). When consumers buy a poetry anthology, it is reasonable to assume they do so
 13 because of the content of that anthology—and equally reasonable to infer that a single infringing
 14 poem might have played some causal role in the purchase. But there is no evidence supporting
 15 the argument, and it would make no sense to assume, that Google’s Android-related revenues are
 16 somehow connected to the presence of rangeCheck on some Android devices. For Google to
 17 make money from Android, it is necessary but not sufficient for a consumer to buy an Android
 18 phone, and there is no evidence that rangeCheck has caused any consumer to buy a phone. But
 19 even if there were, Google does not make money off any phone until a consumer uses that phone
 20 to conduct a Google search, tap on a Google-hosted advertisement, or purchase an application
 21 from GooglePlay (formerly Android Market). There is (and could be) nothing in the record to
 22 support a finding that rangeCheck plays any role in enabling, or persuading a consumer to access,
 23 any service that generates revenue for Google. Oracle has never tried to offer such evidence.

24 **B. Given the evidence in the record, no reasonable jury could possibly find a causal link
 25 between Google’s use of rangeCheck and any Android revenues.**

26 In a more fundamental sense, Oracle’s failure of proof on Google’s gross revenues related
 27 to rangeCheck is beside the point, because the argument that any of Google’s Android profits
 28 could possibly be the result of Google’s use of the nine-line rangeCheck method in Android

1 defies belief. No reasonable jury could reach that conclusion. To the contrary, the record makes
 2 clear that rangeCheck is responsible for exactly 0.0% of Google's revenues.

3 To begin with, as the Court noted after the jury rendered its verdict, rangeCheck makes up
 4 a truly tiny fraction of the Android platform in a quantitative sense. It is nine lines of source code
 5 out of a platform that contains more than 15 million lines, RT 2179:19-23 (Astrachan), amounting
 6 to .00006% of Android. That does not qualify even as *de minimis*.

7 But rangeCheck is indisputably insignificant as a qualitative matter too. The testimony at
 8 trial, from both sides of the aisle, has been unequivocal that rangeCheck is a “very short simple
 9 method” that checks three parameters of an array: the starting point, the end point, and that the
 10 end point is greater than the starting point. RT 813:7-8, 815:5-9 (Bloch). Josh Bloch, who wrote
 11 rangeCheck, testified that “[a]ny competent high school programmer could write” that method.
 12 RT 815:13-16 (Bloch). Even Oracle’s expert Dr. Mitchell conceded that “a good high school
 13 programmer” could write rangeCheck with guidance. RT 1316:24-25 (Mitchell).

14 In addition to being trivial to create and easily replicable by a beginner, rangeCheck offers
 15 no performance benefit to Android. The rangeCheck method is nine lines out of a file called
 16 TimSort. Bloch testified that TimSort is useful to Android because it makes array sorts much
 17 faster. RT 812:19-813:3 (Bloch). But Bloch also made clear that not one bit of that performance
 18 improvement is due to rangeCheck, as opposed to the other 900-plus lines of code in TimSort.
 19 RT 814:1-4. In fact, rangeCheck is a “private method” that is “not part of the API.” Its
 20 declaration cannot be called from outside of the TimSort class, only from within that class, so it
 21 cannot have an effect on any other file in Android. RT 813:12-25 (Bloch). Oracle did not cross-
 22 examine Bloch on these points, much less offer evidence to contradict him.¹

23 Moreover, rangeCheck was not even in Android when Google announced the platform in
 24 November 2007 and made its code available to handset partners for inclusion on phones. Neither
 25 was rangeCheck in Android when the first Android phones were released in October 2008. Bloch

26 ¹ Dr. Mitchell testified that “I found a number of other source code in other files that called that
 27 function,” RT 1329:13-14 (Mitchell), but the phrase “a number of other source code” is barely
 28 intelligible. Dr. Mitchell never actually identified any Android file outside of TimSort that called
 rangeCheck, or explained how that could be possible for a private method like rangeCheck.

1 did not even join the Android team until December 2008 or January 2009. RT 733:8-11 (Bloch).
 2 He finished TimSort at some point in early 2009, at which point he contributed that file both to
 3 Sun's OpenJDK project and to Android. RT 822:4-9 (Bloch). Further, rangeCheck has been out
 4 of the current release of Android for about a year. RT 825:8-23 (Bloch). The proven facts that
 5 both the platform's initial adoption by handset makers and carriers and its recent growth
 6 happened in the absence of rangeCheck are additional reasons why no reasonable jury could link
 7 any of Android's profits to the temporary inclusion of those nine lines in Android.

8 Oracle's lone counterargument is that rangeCheck must be important to Android because
 9 that function is purportedly called 2,600 times when powering on a smartphone or starting an
 10 emulator. Oracle Br. at 3:13-17 (citing RT 1329:5-21 (Mitchell)). This is vacuous. It is
 11 meaningless to cite an arbitrary number of calls to a given method in the absence of context, and
 12 neither Dr. Mitchell nor any other witness testified as to whether rangeCheck was called any
 13 more or less than any other method in the Android software, during the startup sequence or any
 14 other time. In the world of sophisticated and ultrafast computer microprocessors, 2,600 calls to a
 15 function during the startup sequence of a smartphone could be a *low* number relative to other
 16 functions. There is no evidence in the record to enable the Court or the jury to tell either way.
 17 Equally, just because a software function is called frequently does not mean it is important; it
 18 would stand to reason that a trivial nine-line piece of code that accomplishes a Programming 101
 19 parameter test, like rangeCheck does, might be invoked fairly frequently. Dr. Mitchell never
 20 opined that there is any correlation between the number of calls to a function and its significance,
 21 much less that rangeCheck itself is significant. He certainly did not say that rangeCheck offered a
 22 performance boost to Android—and Bloch, who wrote it, made clear it does not.

23 For all those reasons, even if Oracle had any evidence (and it doesn't) of Google revenue
 24 causally linked to the TimSort files, it would make no difference. Google has carried its burden
 25 of proving that none of its Android profits are attributable to rangeCheck.

26 **C. Oracle must elect either statutory damages or disgorgement—it cannot have both.**

27 Although it does not press this point in its current brief, Oracle's counsel was wrong as a
 28 matter of copyright law to argue in court on Monday that Oracle could recover both statutory

1 damages and disgorgement for copyright infringement. RT 2891:25-2892:3 (Mr. Boies: “[W]ith
 2 respect to [rangeCheck], the only thing we would claim would be statutory damages. But, of
 3 course, in copyright you get both your damages plus you get infringer’s profits.”). The plain
 4 language of the Copyright Act makes clear that a copyright plaintiff may elect to pursue either (1)
 5 actual damages and, as long as there is no double-counting, “profits of the infringer attributable to
 6 the infringement” or (2) statutory damages—but not both. 17 U.S.C. § 504(a) (infringer is liable
 7 for either actual damages plus the infringer’s wrongful profits or statutory damages); *id.* § 504(b)
 8 (defining wrongful profits); *id.* § 504(c)(2) (plaintiff may elect statutory damages “instead of
 9 actual damages and profits”). Based on its brief arguing for recovery of Google’s profits, Oracle
 10 appears to have elected disgorgement, and any award of damages or profits, even a nominal
 11 award of \$1, would preclude any recovery of statutory damages. Moreover, as already discussed,
 12 Oracle’s election to seek disgorgement would result in Oracle recovering nothing, because it
 13 cannot meet its initial burden of linking any of Google’s revenues to rangeCheck.

14 **D. Google does not waive its right to a jury trial on its fair use defense, but would be
 15 willing to agree to let the Court decide Oracle’s entitlement to damages for
 16 infringement of rangeCheck or either of the two patents-in-suit.**

17 As Google indicated on Tuesday when it filed its motion for a new trial on the entirety of
 18 Oracle’s claim for infringement of the structure, sequence, and organization of 37 Java API
 19 packages, Google is unwilling to waive its right to a jury trial on any aspect of that claim,
 20 including its fair use defense. Given that Oracle has no conceivable basis to seek anything other
 21 than statutory damages for infringement of rangeCheck, Oracle’s offer to give up its nonexistent
 22 disgorgement claim in exchange for a jury waiver by Google on “by far the most important” issue
 23 in the entire case, Oracle Br. [Dkt. 1106] at 1:19, is (to put it mildly) not serious.

24 That said, and although the parties have a Seventh Amendment right to a jury trial even on
 25 statutory damages for copyright infringement, *see Feltner v. Columbia Pictures Television, Inc.*,
 26 523 U.S. 340, 355 (1998), Google would consent to have the Court resolve not only Oracle’s
 27 damages for any literal copying, but also for patent infringement, if Oracle prevails on any of its
 28 patent claims. Oracle is entitled to little or no damages on rangeCheck, and the Court’s Rule 706
 damages expert Dr. Kearl has estimated Oracle’s damages for the ‘520 patent at \$80,000. Even

1 as to the '104 patent, all the various experts estimate modest damages, in the range between \$2.1
2 million (Google's expert Dr. Leonard's low-end estimate) to \$13.275 million (Oracle's Dr.
3 Cockburn's estimate). Dr. Kearn is at \$2.72 million for the '104 patent, much closer to the low
4 end. Further, as the Court knows, the '104 patent currently stands rejected by the U.S. Patent &
5 Trademark Office (and is set to expire in December of this year). Accordingly, Google proposes
6 that the Court assess damages for literal copying and patent infringement, if any, after the USPTO
7 issues its final office action on the '104 patent.

8 Dated: May 10, 2012

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